

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

PETER'S SERMON AT PENTECOST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:14-41.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Whoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.—Acts 2:21.

Comparing verse one (R. V.) with the last clause of verse 15, we conclude that this was one early morning prayer meeting which drew a crowd. In this crowd (vv. 9, 10) and on this occasion we see in miniature the evangelism of the world. What Peter hoped to accomplish is an interesting speculation and is answered by his manner and mode of testimony. His famous "sermon" consists of 12 verses, and the balance in quotations from Joel, Psalms, etc.

I. The Empowered Witness, vv. 14-36. (1) Peter testified that Jesus is alive. (a) These men, speaking by the power of the Spirit, are not drunk, but are speaking in soberness of a great fact. (b) That they hear "is that" prophesied by Joel (2:28, 29). This Jesus of whom they have been speaking had fulfilled this prophecy by mighty deeds (v. 22), by having risen from the dead (v. 32) and of this the disciples were all witnesses (v. 32); he had also been "exalted" (v. 33), and his glory Peter had witnessed upon the mount (II Peter 1:16-18). (2) Peter asserts that whoever believes in Jesus as Lord and Christ, the Anointed One, the Messiah, shall be saved (vv. 21, 36). (a) He shall be saved from sin and misery in this world; (b) saved unto a life eternal; (c) he shall receive this same power the disciples had received. Peter's witnessing is the same as Jesus has a right to expect of us, the testimony of personal experience, backed up by the word of God. Jesus was indorsed by his miracles, the testimony of those who had seen him as the risen Lord and by his fulfillment of Messianic prophecy.

He was also exalted in the testimony given in all tongues by the empowering Spirit.

II. The Powerful Result, vv. 37-42. The truth of Peter's words was carried home by the Holy Spirit producing deep conviction of sin. (1) Conversion. The question of verse 37 was a result. They had seen the place of Jesus in the plan of prophecy of God. They saw the boldness of these disciples and they also saw their sin. (2) Confession. Peter's answer to their question was plain and simple. (a) "Repent," i. e., change their minds and their attitude towards Jesus, from that which had caused his crucifixion, to one of absolute surrender, of repentance and renunciation of sin; the surrender of the will to Jesus as Lord. (2) "Be baptized." Outward water baptism is involved, but it is the symbol of the inward change of heart, of the renunciation of sin, death to self (Rom. 6:4) and the putting on of Christ (Gal. 3:26, 27). (3) Continuance (v. 42). Having accepted and confessed Christ, they were to teach others, to have fellowship with believers in prayer and in breaking of bread, to continue "in the way."

III. Added Evidence of Power, vv. 43-47. This passage is not a brief for communism. It is interesting to note that this communism was among believers (v. 44). It was for a special occasion, for they had "tarried at Jerusalem" many days, and beyond doubt had not provided for a long visit. It was according as each "had need." It was purely voluntary (5: 4, 9). The Holy Spirit, however, does bring unity and altruism among believers which expresses itself in social relations and service. There is a difference between the gift of the Holy Spirit and the Holy Spirit's gifts (I Cor. 12). The baptism of the Holy Spirit or "the gift of the Holy Ghost" is always dependent upon real repentance and is accompanied by remission of sins. This experience is the blood-bought right of every believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. To "receive" is to take or to claim, and by simple prayer and faith that to which we have a right (Acts 4:31; 8: 15, 16; Luke 11:13; I John 5:14, 15). By making Jesus Lord and Christ we shall receive the promise (v. 39) which Peter declared, was for Jewish believers, their children for coming generations, and "all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." I. e., gentiles of every coming century.

In other words, Pentecost was but an episode which ushered in an age, the age of the Holy Spirit, and he is for every child of God, Jewish and gentile, in every age and in every church.

The result is not necessarily some spectacular demonstration; there was none with Timothy or with Lydia, but the individual must enter into the experience alone. Believers who have thus been baptized will find fellowship with other believers, will have power in testimony and will produce results upon the community in which they live (Gal. 5:22).

During that apostolic age every new manifestation of the Spirit through its accompanying addition to the number of believers—"The Lord added day by day those that were saved"—many believers; believers were the more added; multitudes of both men and women; the word of God increased; a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.

These and similar references indicate the steady and rapid progress of the Spirit-filled church.

Peter's sermon honors the Scripture, Christ and the Holy Spirit. The Spirit can and does use the living word in preparing men for the kingdom of God.

It might be well to ask, is there any limit to the promise of verse 39? Are we conscious of the Spirit in our lives?

## AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Major Robert Russa Moton of Hampton, whom a subcommittee of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute unanimously selected as successor to the late Booker T. Washington, said in an interview that he intended to carry on the work of Tuskegee along the same rational lines which Doctor Washington had followed. "I accept this new responsibility," said Major Moton, "with anxious humility. Doctor Washington was truly a great man, viewed from every angle. I cannot fill his place, but with the guidance and support of Tuskegee's wise and sympathetic board of trustees, and with the earnest co-operation and loyal help of the faithful and efficient corps of workers whom Doctor Washington gathered about him at Tuskegee, I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to carry on the work to which he gave his life with the same spirit and with the same rational methods which he so wisely and so successfully used." Major Moton, it is known, was Doctor Washington's choice as his successor as leader of Tuskegee's work. The two men were intimate friends, held the same views as to the best methods for helping their race to a fuller citizenship, and often spoke from the same platform in the North and on the "educational tours" of the Southern states. The subcommittee which chose Major Moton was composed of Seth Low, Frank Trumbull, W. W. Campbell, Victor H. Tulane, and Edgar A. Bancroft. Mr. Low gave out the following statement: "The trustees of Tuskegee institute at their meeting in Tuskegee, December 13, appointed the undersigned committee with power to select the principal, provided it could act unanimously. The committee today has, by unanimous action, appointed Major R. R. Moton to be principal. His installation will take place at the commencement next May. In taking this action, the committee has not been unmindful of the long devotion and many qualifications of Emmett J. Scott for the position. The problem to be dealt with is a many-sided one, and it has seemed wise to seek a solution of it that will bring to the work of Tuskegee another forceful personality." The late Booker T. Washington, in his book entitled "My Larger Education," had this to say of the man who is to succeed him as principal of the institution which Doctor Washington built up from a log cabin, and to which he devoted his life: "It has been my privilege to come into contact with many different types of people, but I know few men who are so lovable, and, at the same time, so sensible in their nature as Major Moton. He is chock-full of common sense. Further than that he is a man who, without obtruding himself and without understanding how he does it, makes you believe in him from the very first time you see him and from your first contact with him, and, at the same time, makes you love him. He is the kind of man in whose company I always feel like being, never tired of, always want to be around him or always want to be near him."

"One of the continual sources of surprise to people who come for the first time into the southern states is to hear of the affection with which white men and women speak of the older generation of colored people with whom they grew up, particularly the old colored nurses. The lifelong friendships that exist between these old 'aunties' and 'uncles' and the white children with whom they were raised No financial achievement which St. Louis has put to its credit in the past half century is more significant than the success of the colored citizens of St. Louis in raising \$50,000 for a colored Y. M. C. A. building. But a scant half century ago the colored citizens of St. Louis had just emerged from slavery; and, as Booker Washington put it, their sole assets consisted of a few bed quilts, pumpkins and fowls 'miscellaneous' gathered. Today the race numbers many men of substantial means and big civic spirit. A large proportion of the people of St. Louis, including the writer of these words, come of Southern stock. Our ancestors were tended in their infancy, served in their mature years and tenderly cared for in their old age by the strong hands and warm hearts of American Negroes. This obligation thus accumulated through the generations is one which we can never fully discharge. The opportunity to help in the work so nobly started in the interest of an institution whose function is to make colored boys into good citizens, who might otherwise develop into bad ones, is one that we cannot afford to neglect."

Nice shiny bugles may be bought very cheaply up in Manitoba, where a large consignment intended for the troops has been cast aside because in a wee sma' nook on the inside was found these words: "Made in Germany."

King Alfonso has reigned longer than any other European sovereign, with the exception of the king of Montenegro and the emperor of Austria. He was born a king, and so has reigned just over 29 years.

### "STOLE MY WIFE AND NAME"

A charge that Warren Wunder not only stole the wife of Herman H. Roecker, but Roecker's name as well, is made in a suit for \$1,500 damages entered against him in a municipal court.

Roecker, who lives in Pine street near Sixtieth, accuses Wunder of alienating the affections of Mrs. Roecker and inducing her to live with him as man and wife.

"He even went so far as to assume my name," Roecker says, "and was known by it in the neighborhood in which he and my wife lived."

is something that is hard for strangers to understand. It is just these qualities of human sympathy and affection that endeared so many of the older generation of Negroes to their masters and mistresses, and which seems to have found expression, in a higher form, in Major Moton. Although he has little schooling outside of what he was able to get at Hampton institute, Major Moton is one of the best read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with I have ever met. Education has not 'spoiled' him, as it seems to have done in the case of some other educated Negroes. It has not embittered or narrowed him in his affections. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people, and he is just as ready to assist and show a kindness to a white man as to a black man, to a Southerner as to a Northerner.

How flies and mosquitoes carry disease was one of the phases treated in the exhibit on hygiene and sanitation made recently by the colored pupils of the Washington (D. C.) schools. The models in this were made by junior students of the schools, and will be used in instructing grade children as to the methods of keeping well. Right and wrong kind of dairies, right and wrong methods of applying houses with drinking water, as well as a model of the District's water supply plant; right and wrong methods of ventilating houses; proper methods of disposing of garbage and trash, and how children may aid in keeping communities in which they live clean and healthful were included among the models displayed. One of the points of interest about this part of the quadruplex exhibit was that the cost of the material used was but slight. Old boxes, pasteboard, clay and illustrations cut from magazines were all used to good purpose. Miss Jessie Wormley of the normal faculty directed the students. Students taking the domestic science course under Miss Helen Irving compiled exhibits showing the various uses to which cotton is put, as well as its by-products. From the raw material to various finished products was shown through actual material and pictures, not only of cotton, but also of linen, wool, hemp, ramie, jute and silk. So far as possible material and information furnished was used. The students made crayon pictures, showing various nutritive materials and units contained in the ordinary foods. Some of the most modern pieces of apparatus were on display in the laboratories under Charles M. Thomas, who has charge of the sciences in the school. The equipment for psychology tests is "up to the minute" and serves a double purpose—for instructing the embryo teachers in psychology and how they can best teach those who come under them, and for carrying on psychological experiments, particularly with defective children. Although the material used in the science department is always out, being in constant use, it is attracting wider attention now than ordinarily, in connection with the other exhibits. Teachers attending various institutes recently have inspected it, and had it used explained to them by Mr. Thomas.

The 90,000 waiters and kitchen attendants of the New York hotels and restaurants are being licensed. To do so they must pass a physical examination.

From 1790 to 1870 the actual work of gathering census statistics was performed by the United States marshals, and the enumerations varied in length from ten to eighteen months. In 1880 there was adopted the plan, followed at all subsequent censuses, of having this work done by a large body of enumerators under the direction of supervisors.

A recent investigation by Professor Haberlandt of Germany shows that living wood is of much food value, sawwood, twigs and branches containing large quantities of sugar, starch and oil, with some albumen. Soft woods contain much oil, hard woods much starch.

An electrical smoke abatement device has been invented whereby the particles of soot are charged by current led through fine wires in a smokestack until they unite and become heavy enough to fall into a receptacle.

A London railroad station has been equipped with penny-in-the-slot machines to sell tickets to persons who wish to accompany friends to trains.

A California inventor's wave power motor utilizes the horizontal motion of the water instead of the vertical, usually the case in such devices.

On a farm conducted by the municipality of Berlin cows are being milked in the fields by electrical machines deriving their power through cables.

my name," Roecker says, "and was known by it in the neighborhood in which he and my wife lived." The Roecker's were married in June, 1909, in West Chester. They lived happily, the husband says, until Wunder became acquainted with Mrs. Roecker. From that time on, he charges, his wife's love for him began to cool, and his home was entirely broken up in March, 1910. Judge Gilpin issued a capias for Wunder's arrest.—Philadelphia North American.

## New Leather-Trimmed Suits



When Paris determines to make use of a good, common-sense idea in creating the styles for womankind, we may be sure the idea will be gracefully handled. Among the recent importations are leather-trimmed tailored suits and separate skirts which promise to be entirely successful with American women, who are keen to appreciate the union of utility and beauty in their apparel.

Among the best examples of the combination of fabric and leather are separate skirts made of strong, soft, woolen plaids, trimmed with a gleam of leather, matching the predominating color in the plaid. They are short, fitted smoothly about the hips, cut with a moderate flare, and faced up about the bottom with leather. A belt of leather and leather pockets, or leather-trimmed pockets, usually appear as finishing details.

Entire skirts of leather or entire jackets of leather followed in the wake of these first models but are not

so well received. While every woman will see the advantage of a leather protection for the bottom of a cloth skirt and the harmony of leather introduced in the details of finishing, all-leather garments are too cumbersome to be graceful, and there is no good reason for making them.

One of the leather-trimmed skirts is shown in the picture given here. The leather facing about the bottom is joined to the cloth by a piping of leather and the top of the facing is shaped into very wide and very shallow scallops. On one of the best importations the leather facing was put on in four sections and these were laced together with a silk cord.

Narrow leather bindings finish the pockets and belt. Skirts of this kind are cut very short, not reaching below the tops of high boots, which often match the leather trim in color.

Never invest in an alligator hide pocketbook. It's a skin game.

## Dressy Frocks for the Difficult Age



To choose clothes for a girl of ten, or thereabout, is more of a task than confronts the mother of the very little girl, or presents itself in clothing the nearly grown miss. It happens that the child from six to fourteen is very likely to be too thin and, hence, angular and awkward. Sometimes she is considerably too fat. In either case the mother must select styles that will tone down her defects of figure and keep her unconscious of them. Occasionally a little girl grows up without the usual experiences of "the awkward age," and the chances are that she owes much to a judicious mother who clothed her artfully.

Up to twelve years simple and almost straight lines are to be recommended in the garments of children. The skirt reaches the knee or a little below it. But in the matter of length there is very good authority for extending the skirt several inches below the knee, especially for the girl past eight. For a slender child a full long-waisted blouse and very short skirt is

good style, or the high-waisted bodice with full flaring skirt. Elbow sleeves and square-necked patterns look well on her.

Two pretty frocks for the ten-year-old are shown here which will prove successful on almost any figure. One is of sapphire-blue chiffon made in one piece with a small bolero of net and embroidery like the chiffon in color. It is finished with a double flounce and worn over a silk slip in the same shade of blue.

The dress of white net is made in the long-waisted style that is always worn. The blouse is laid in plaits on the shoulder and the full, plain skirt is finished with a group of narrow tucks. It does not quite reach the knee and is worn over a fine lawn petticoat edged with val lace and longer than the skirt by almost the width of the edging.

Julia Bottomley

### Beetles on Veils.

Writing a very sensible and practical article entitled "The Comic in Dress," in the Woman's Home Companion, Grace Margaret Gould, fashion editor of that publication, tells how some women make themselves ridiculous by taking the new styles and applying them to themselves too rigorously.

Veils worn by some of the women have beetles and bug woven in their meshes and at a little distance the effect is downright startling. In the following paragraph taken from her article, Miss Gould comments on the funny part a veil plays in the comedy of dress:

"What can be the idea of a woman who ties over her face a veil with a huge crawling beetle woven into it? What is she thinking of? And wouldn't she scream and shriek if the beetle came to life?"

Preserving Them. "Why don't you use your brains, Douglas?" "Because I want them to last."—London Punch.

## HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

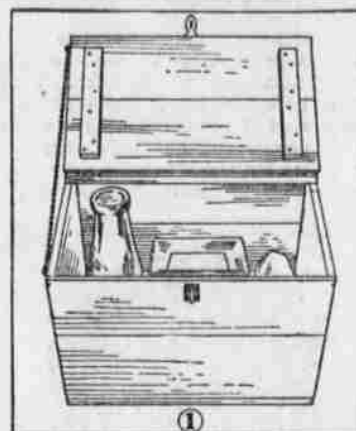
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

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### WINTER WINDOW REFRIGERATORS.

A window refrigerator is one of the many conveniences which a boy can make for his mother. It may be a small affair like that shown in Fig. 1, to hold milk and cream bottles and a butter jar, or it may be built large like the one in Fig. 2, with shelves-room enough for meats and other foods.

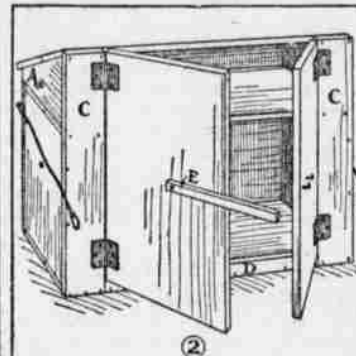
A grocery box will do for the small refrigerator. There is little work to the making of this. Nail a narrow strip across the top near one edge, to hinge the cover to, and fasten together the cover boards with wooden strips screwed across them as in the illustration. After hinging the cover in place screw an iron hinge-hasp to



it and an iron staple to the front of the box for it to hook on to; also fasten a piece of chain or heavy cord to nail driven into the box end and into the edge of the cover, to keep the cover from dropping back too far when opened.

Fasten the refrigerator box upon the window sill, close to the window sash. Then, with the cover hinged, the box will be tramp-proof, because while the window is closed there will not be room enough between the box and the glass to raise the iron hasp.

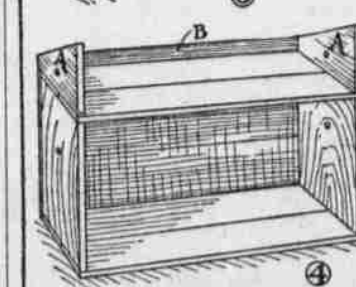
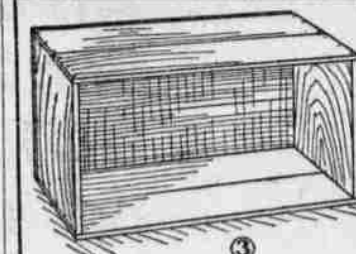
For the larger refrigerator shown in Fig. 2, get a grocery box that will



extend across the entire width of the window in which the refrigerator is to be placed, or take a longer box and cut it down to fit. Place this box upon its side (Fig. 3), cut two triangular pieces of equal size, and fasten one at each end of the box, as shown at A (Fig. 4). The front edge of these pieces should be six or eight inches high and the rear edge about two inches high. After nailing the pieces in place fasten a strip B between the rear ends.

Cut boards of the right length and width to roof over the top, and nail them to the tops of pieces A and B. Then cut two boards C (Fig. 2) to fit the open front of the refrigerator, and after fastening them in the positions shown, cut a strip D to fit between them.

By making the pieces C wide enough, you can probably find two



boards of the right width for doors. Hinge them to boards C as shown.

The simple lock in the illustration is easily made. Cut bar E as long as the width of one door, and screw it at one end to the center of one door; then screw two screw-hooks into the other door, with the hook ends turned up for the bar to drop onto.

Screw a screw-eye or screw-hook into each end of the refrigerator box, twist a piece of wire around it, and fasten the other end of the wire to a hook or eye screwed into the window frame.

Bore a hole through each end of the box into each compartment, for ventilation.

### For Stains.

For stains on light dresses, etc., lay the garment flat on a table and cover the stains with dry pipe clay. Leave for half an hour, then shake out, and apply a second lot if necessary. Take out stains as soon after they are made as possible, for if they are allowed to dry in they are more difficult to remove.

### Daily Thought.

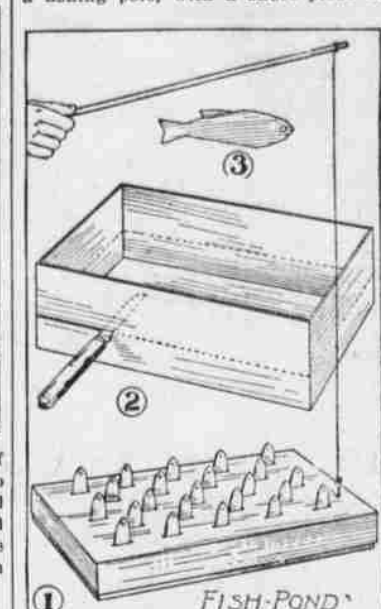
The word "tomorrow" was invented for irresponsible people and for children.—Turgeneff.

If you have never played the game of fish-pond (Fig. 1) you have missed a great deal of fun.

Get a cardboard box for the pond, and cut down its depth to 1 inch (Fig. 2). Then cut rows of slots through the cover, as shown, for the fish to stick into.

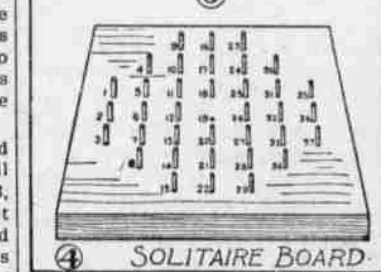
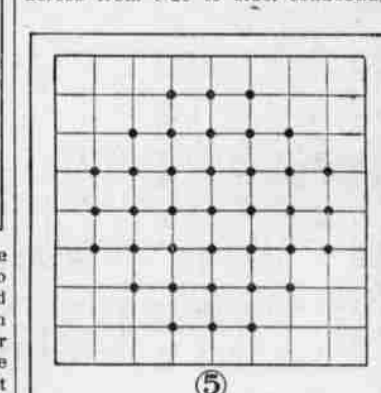
Draw the outline of a fish upon a piece of cardboard, as shown in Fig. 3. Make it two inches long. Then cut it out, and use it as a pattern for marking out one fish for every slot in the pond. Punch a small hole through the head of each fish, to provide for hooking it. Number the fish 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.

Each player must have a stick for a fishing pole, with a short piece of



string attached to the end of a line, and a bent pin tied to the end of the line for a hook. In fishing, the line must be lowered and the fish hooked out of the pond without allowing the hook to strike any part of the fish. When the hook strikes, the turn passes to the next player. The points scored are determined by the numbers upon the fish.

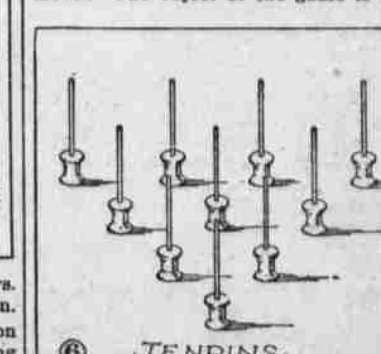
The solitaire board (Fig. 4) should be eight inches square. Divide the edges of this into eight equal parts, and with ruler and pencil draw lines across from side to side, connecting



the points of division (Fig. 5). Then with a large nail and a hammer (or, better still, with a gimlet, if there is one in the house), make holes at the intersections of the lines indicated in Fig. 5.

When the holes have been made, cut enough wooden pegs to fit all but one.

The game is played by one person. The pegs are stuck in all but the center hole, and the game is started with a peg second from the hole, jumping it over the peg between it and the hole, into the hole. The peg jumped over is removed. Then, one by one, the pegs are jumped over and removed. The object of the game is to



Jump the pegs in such an order that, finally, all but one will have been removed.

Fig. 6 shows a quickly made set of ten pins. The spools for the bases should all be of an equal size. Arrange the ten pins upon the floor in the positions shown in Fig. 6, and use three rubber balls with which to bowl them over. Each player in her turn should roll the three balls at the pins. One point is scored for each pin bowled over.

### Time to Lie Still.

"Can you play dead in a battle scene?" "Dat's easy." "Not so easy as you think. You mustn't jump when the cannon are fired over your prostrate body."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Great Deeds Call for Application. He who would do some great thing in this short life must apply himself to the work with such concentration of his forces as to idle spectators, who live only to amuse themselves, look like insanity.—Francis Parkman.